## WASHINGTON CITY

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 0, 1866

THE BASIS OF DEMOCRATIC UNION-SLAVERY SHES STRICKEN FROM THE DOCKET.

As the mariner consults the barometer to ascertain weight and pressure of the atmosphere, and to e the probable changes of the weather, so oes the statesman keep a close eye upon the movents of politicians, in order that he may determine acter of the political elements and the influnce they are likely to exert upon the government of untry. It is not to be disguised that the futur of the democratic organization is in great danger of being disturbed, if not distracted, by conflicting ns in regard to a most delicate and importan the Union. In order to bring the subject distinct ly before the reader, we propose to analyze the sev eral contradictory opinions which may be said t prevail in this matter amongst those who profess adrence to the democratic and opposition parties.

I. There are those who maintain that Congress, by virtue of the constitution, possess plenary power over all the affairs of the Territories. This cla declare, for instance, that Congress is fully empowered to prohibit slavery therein, including the Dis-trict of Columbia.

II. There is another class of men who are der crats that maintain that the people of the Territories by virtue of their inherent sovereign rights, sandtioned by the theory of the American government possess plenary powers of legislation, extending to all subjects of local concern, including that of sla-

III. There is still another class of democrats who assert that the Territories are the common property of all the States; that governments authorized b Congress therein act by virtue of authority conferred upon them by the States through the federal legis lature : that they are representative governments and are limited in the sphere of their operations strictly to the maintenance of public order and to the security of persons and property therein ; that uthority of a territorial legislature does not ex tend to the subject of slavery at all, that relation be ing recognised by nearly half the States of the Union; and persons going into the Territories with their slaves carry with them for their protection the rights which appertain to slave property in the slave States; that the title to slaves is fixed by virtue of the common jurisdiction of the constitution over the local government-not that such jurisdiction in itself establishes slavery, but a citizen of one of the States taking his slaves into the Territory may demand the protection of the laws and invoke all the usual remedies in his behalf which are applicable to other property therein.

We need not occupy space in refuting the first proposition, that Congress possesses sovereign jurisdiction over all the affairs of the Territories. That is the anti-slavery, sectional doctrine. It is main tained with a view of keeping perpetually before Congress and the people of the States the subject of slavery. It is the doctrine of the Missouri Compromise, of the Wilmot proviso : it is the doctrine of universal agitation, of contention between the North and the South. It is the doctrine of a hateful inc quality-denying to one portion of the country what eded to another. It is the doctrine of legislative supremacy over the federal constitution. It

is the doctrine of disunion.

The second class to which we have referred is composed of many of the most respectable citize of the free States, and of more or less of those who reside in the slave States. The question between these persons and those of the third class is a pure. ly legal one-whether, by a fair construction of the people of the Territories like the people of the States, sovereign and independent over all subjects of local legislation, inclued before the final decision of the whole matter by the Supreme Court of the United States. That tribunal was established for the express purpose of fixing the boundary lines within which the legislative and the executive departments of the certainly the province of the federal tion of territorial governments, and to regulate the rights of property of all individuals therein. The judges have proclaimed their opinions upon this whole matter. Their decision is binding and conclusive upon us all. They have declared substantially that territorial governments, by whom-soever conducted, are restricted in the exercise of their authority against the exactment of any law imby virtue of authority conferred upon them by the tes; that in point of fact they represent the States during the whole period of their dependence; that cers of the States; that slave property is like any tion to this property, and none whatever to maintain the title thereof

However much we may dispute about the logical character of this decision of the Supreme Court, we cannot, as good citizens, deny its binding force upon and the Argentine Confederation. the nation. It is the law of the land, and has the express sanction as such of our highest judicial tri-

Nor, in a practical sense, does this law justly outrage anyhonest public opinion. It is fair and equita-ble to all parties. It is in harmony with our federal system, which is composed of diverse opinions, intorests, and even prejudices; because it pronounces the Territories the common property of the whole nation, and forbids that the local government shall on and proscribe what is upheld and supported by portions of the constituent power. It does

not of itself establish slavery anywhere, but it pro-

tects slave-holding emigrants in the possession and use of their property.

Now, if we add that, as a practical question, there is likely to arise from this judgment of the law no serious contention or strife between those entertaining opinions hostile to, and those who endorse and ustain, slavery, the propriety and justice of the desision of the court, or rather the admirable fitness of our federal system, will be most readily acknowledged. Slaves, for instance, are not likely to be transported where their labor will be unprofitable, or into the midst of a hostile public sentiment. wholly disregard all mere propagandism of slavery, because it is a costly and impossible work. Free laborers may be precipitated upon a Territory through some fitful spleen of fanaticism, or by the connivance of ambitious demagogues. The work of forced colonization, then, must ever be confined to the free side of the Union, which, by the extent and nature of its population, will always command the advantage in middle or northern latitudes. If we add to this that territorial governments are of short duration, it will remove every reasonable objection to the decision of the court, and leave us only to admire the beauty and symmetry of a system which, while it represents various and conflicting opinions, imposes no hardships upon any, and maintains the just rights of all.

We submit to the democracy of the whole coun try-of the North, the South, the East, and the Westif they do not find in the decision of the court to which we have referred a grateful relief from our past fretful and disturbing controversies in regard to freedom and slavery in the public territories? We call upon them in the spirit of patriotism to surrender their preconceived opinions, if they have any, and to stand by the judgment of the court as one man, and thus dismiss forever from the Halls of Congress, from State and Territorial elections, the whole subject of slavery. Let our opponents assail us as they will; we plant ourselves upon the final judgment of the law, which all justice, candor, hon esty, patriotism, and sound sense will vindicate.

## THE DIAMOND STATE.

What is known as the "little election" in Delavare was held on the 5th inst., resulting in the entire success of the democratic candicates. This election was for assessors and inspectors, and the contest was between the democratic and the new fledged "people's party." All three of the counties were carried by the democrats-New Castle giving 210 majority; Kent, 283; and Sussex, so far as heard from, 238-total majority, 731. That was well done for little Delaware, and gives assurance of more valuable triumph in November next, when Willam Burton will be elected governor, and William G. Whiteley re-elected to Congress. The Delaware Gazette also rejoices over the result in Wilmington. The people's party calculated on a large majority, but actually obtained 29-a virtual defeat in an opposi-

We notice that the carvass has actively comenced in Delaware. On the evening of the 4th nst a large mass meeting was held at Wilmington, which was addressed by Major B. T. Biggs, Hon William G. Whiteley, and Thomas F. Bayerd, esq. Hon. George Read Riddle will address the people of Wilmington on the 13th inst., and Hon. Josiah Randall, of Philadelphia, on the evening of the 21st inst. An arrangement has also been made for three joint discussions between Mr. Whiteley and his opponer for Congress, Wm. B. Morris, esq., to be held at Wilmington, Dover, and Georgetown. The proposal came from Mr. Morris, who says in his note to Mr. Whiteley:

"Do me the justice, sir, to ascribe my proposal solely to my entire faith in the principles of the party to which I belong, and to my assured conviction that a very med-crate amount of argumentative capacity will be quite sufficient to establish those principles upon an impregna-ble basis."

To which Mr. Whiteley replies:

"I would also further add that in the discussion rely vastly more upon the truth of the principles and the correctness of the measures of the democratic party than in any ability in myself to explain or enforce them."

We are glad to observe that the Intelligencer feels o alarm lest the Paraguay expedition shall become ing a peace; and we assure it that, in our estimation, nothing is more likely to accomplish this object, and ding that of slavery, or not? We arraign no man of to give the proper emphasis to American diplomacy the first, second, or third class on account of his in Spanish America, than a creditable display of pinions upon this subject, entertained and express- force. Negotiations with Paraguay will now be resumed by the Commissioner under circumstances justifying the expectation of a successful and satis-

factory result. A single point only of the Intelligencer's article of esterday morning requires notice. It may be that government may exercise their functions; and Paraguay has no right whatever to any territory on the west side of the Paraguay river, and that her courts to determine the character and jurisdiction over the rivers Parana and Paraguay should be precisely the same. Yet Paraguay claims and actually has possession of both banks of the latter. while she claims only the right bank of the former. We do not undertake to determine the extent of her territory; we simply accept things as they are, leaving it to the governments directly interested to settle any adverse claim. It is plain, therefore, that the jurisdiction of Paraguay over the two rivers is pairing the rights of citizens therein who may hold not the same de facto-over the Paraguay being exslaves as property; that such governments exist clusive, but over the Parana concurrent with the Argentine Confederation. It was this claim to exclusive jurisdiction over the Paraguay, supported by the decree excluding the vessels-of-war their executive and judiciary hold their offices from of all other countries, that came near involving her the President; that they are federal officers, or offi- in a war with Brazil. The latter claimed the right of way to reach her provinces above, and succeeded, other property, and that all remedies applicable to by a display of force, in extorting from President the latter are also applicable to the former; that Lopez an admission of the right of Brazil to navigate no special legislation is necessary to secure protecjurisdiction on both sides of the Paraguay, there could have been no question between him and Brazil with regard to the right of way. The navigation

The London News states that a new company is to be formed, to be called the Great Steam Ship Company, with a capital of £330,000, in shares of £1 cach, for the purpose of purchasing the Great Eastern. This sum, it is calculated, is sufficient to fit the vessel for sea, and it is proposed that she should at present be employed in voyages between this country and America. It is presumed that the vessel when finished will be enabled to make eight voyages within the year to Portland or New York, and that according to statistics of existing traffic the earnings of the ship, after deducting insurance, wear and tear, and every possible contingency, will leave a balance from which a dividend can be declared of 15 per cent.

The city of Beston is nutting down another horse rail-

The city of Boston is putting down another ho

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Canada at Helifax.-Further Details.

Halifax, Oct. 7.—Graft Barrain.—The conflict between the officials of the Atlantic Telegraph Company still continues. Mr. Brett had issued a second pamphlet in answer to Mr. Whitehouse's statement. He charges the latter gentleman with ignorance of the facts of the case, and disputes the correctness of his deductions.

Mr. Brett says that simple rope or gutta-percha-covered cables have been proved to be useless, and hopes that the company will lay a cable of three electrical conductors next year.

The British Board of Trade returns for August show a decrease in the exports for August of over half a million sterling compared with the same month last year. This exhibits an improvement upon the recent return. The imports continue to show a large increase in wheat and flour.

The new telegraph cable between England and Holland, which has been successfully laid down, is the heaviest yet submerged, weighing 1,260 tons, although the distance is only 140 miles.

Detailed accounts of the recent unrising of convicts

distance is only 140 miles.

Detailed accounts of the recent uprising of convicts at Portland show that the intention of the fifteen hundred engaged in the plot was to fall upon the guards in their combined strength and murder them, to burn the prison, plunder the buildings, and then make their way to the mainland. A handful of soldiers thwarted their desperate

mainland. A handful of soldiers thwarted their desperate design.

The City Article of the London Times seizes upon the remark in a New York leading paper, that the European creditors of Mexico may be treated as usurers, to read a lecture upon repudiation in general. It regards the hint as important, and suggests that the capitalists who may be disposed to listen, during the coming abundance of money, to tempting lavitations from the other side of the Atlantic, had better take warning from it.

The Times denounces the Stadt duties, and shows that the government will incur a heavy responsibility if they delay for a single month to give Hanover notice that she will be required to terminate the ill-advised treaty of 1844.

she will be required to terminate the in-advised treaty of 1844.

The Times does not think the line of steamers established by the Odessa Company for the Mediterranean traffic at all likely to roin its established competitors; that neither politically nor commercially need the Mediterranean powers fear the temporary lease of Villa Franca, though Sardinia and Russia may have been both a little pleased to alarm and irritate in the matter.

FRANCE.-The Bank of France on the 23d reduced its rate of discount to three per cent. The Minister of Fi-nance also reduced the interest on treasury bonds to the extent of a half per cent. making the rate two and a half for bonds under six months, and three per cent. for

those above.

Paris letters say that the French difficulty with Vene-

Paris letters say that the French difficulty with Venezuela is arranged, or in a fair way of being so. Fleets are being constructed for the troops and sallors who are to form an establishment on the bay of Tourane, Cochin China. Prince Ghika was killed in Paris by throwing himself from his cerriage, his horses having taken flight. The merchants at Marseilles are availing themselves of the advantages opened with China by the treaty.

SPAIN.—According to the official despatches from Madrid the government will augment the army so as to be prepared to put down political agitation, come from any quarter that it may. It is said that the expedition against the Riff pirates will be postponed until spring; but the government intends to act energetically against Mexico. The Queen had returned to Madrid. The Correspondencia Autografa declares there is no truth in the statement that an Anglo-Spanish company has obtained the concession of a submarine telegraph from Cuba to America.

America.

Miscrillaneous.—The tariff commission at Lisbon was reported to have decided in favor of a general reduction in the important duties on manufactured goods, but its suggestions were expected to be on a limited scale, and if adopted by government cannot be put in force until next year, as they must pass the Cortes, which meets in No-

A Berlin telegraphic despatch says the King has signed au order which definitely regulates the question of govern-ment. The order will not be published until the return of the Prince of Prussia from Warsaw, to which place he had gone to witness the grand military evolutions before the Emperor of Russia.

General Mouravieff, Count Amourski, will, it is said, be Russian minister at Pekin. It was reported in Paris that the British government also proposes sending a military man as its representative there. The Russians are reported to have gained another great victory over the Circussians. At Moscow, the metropolitan Archbishos addressed a solemn allocution to the Emperor, charging him to carry the orthodox Christion faith, by all means and appliances, into the heart of China. General Mouravieff, Count Amourski, will, it is said, be

The anglo-Chinese treaty had not been published, and the The anglo-Uninese treaty had not been published, and the press was murmuring at the delay. The Mont'sur gives the details of the French-Chinese treaty, which were already generally known. It says the chastisement of the mandarin, by whose orders Father Chapdelaine was beheaded, will be made public. The indemnity to France is 515 and none. s £15,000,000fr. It was reported in Paris that the Emperor of China is to have the grand cordon of Vlad mer from Russia, and that of the legion of honor from

imer from Russia, and that of the legion of honor from France.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to August 12. Difficulties had occurred between the British and Portuguese authorities in Mozambique channel. A small cutter from Natal, trading on the cast coast, was seized by the Portuguese for not paying duty at Belonca Bay. The crew were sent to Mozambique and placed in charge of the British consul, who demanded the boat and carge, without success. He has, in consequence, left for England, to represent the case to the Foreign Office.

The English funds continue perfectly inactive. After the termination of regular business the sole transactions were effected at an improvement of one-eighth. The bullion in the bank is now within £3,098,073 of the

bullion in the bank is now within £3,098,073 of the highest amount ever reached, which was on the 10th of July, 1852, when it stood £22,232,138.

## The Yellow Fever at New Orleans. NEW OBLEANS, Oct. 7 .- The deaths from yellow fever

New Orleans, Oct. 7.—To the Agents of the Associated Press: Please give circulation to this admonition. Strangers should keep away from New Orleans until there is a marked abatement of the fever, of which they will be duly advised. The epidemic is now sustained by newcomers.

Pres't of the New Orleans Associated Press.

Florida Election Augusta, Oct. 8.—The returns from Duval county, Fla., show a small American majority. Leon county is

Markets.

New York, Oct. 8.—Cotton is heavy—sales of 1,800 bales. Flour is buoyant—sales of 24,000 bbls.; State, \$4 80 a \$4 90; Ohio, \$5 25 a \$5 40; southern, \$5 a \$5 50. Wheat has declined—sales of 26,000 bushels; declined 1 a 3 cents; white, \$1 30 a \$1 40. Corn is heavy—sales of 42,000 bushels; mixed, 70 a 72 cents. Beef is quiet—Chicago repacked, \$11 a \$12. Pork is quiet—mess, \$16 50 a \$16 55; prime, \$14 25 a \$14 50. Lard is quiet at 104 a 11 cents. Whiskey is dull at 224 a 23 cents. Sugar is quiet. Coffee is firm—sales of 6,000 bags at 104 a 114 cents. Spirits of turpentine is firm at 50 cents. Rosin is firm. Rice is dull.

BARTMONE Oct. 8.—Elemp is heavy—Object \$5.27

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Flour is heavy—Ohio, \$5 37, a decline of 12½c.; Howard street, \$5 37 a \$5 50. Wheat is stiffer—good to prime red, 110c. a 120c.; white do., 130c. a 140c. Corn is firm—white, 75c. a 88c.; yellow, 83c. a 86c. Provisions are unchanged in price, but the market exhibited a better demand.

When Queen Victoria went through the ceremony of opening the Leeds town hall, and afterwards rode through the streets in procession, she wore a rich silk dress of a delicate tint of lavender, with flounces of pale chiné flowers on a white ground; also a mantle of white silk, richly embroidered and trimmed with lace. The bonnet was white, trimmed with white flowers and green leaves, and a white veil. She wore mair-colored kid gloves, and carried a fan. The young princesses wore silk dresses with a green chiné pattern on a white ground, with stone-colored silk jackets, and straw bonnets trimmed with green and white talle veils, says the Leeds Mercury.

The Boston Traveller has seen a letter from Beyrout, dated August 11, in which it is stated that the American consul for that place had arrived about the middle of July, with his family. The trial of the Juffa criminals was in progress, and it was regretted that the Dixon family had returned to America, as it was feared that some of the miscreants might escape punishment by lack of means for their identification. A rumor of disturbances at Mount Lebanon nad reached Beyrout, and a troop of soldiers had been sent out to quell the rebellion. The missionaries are awaiting the execution of the Juffa criminals at Beyrout, fearing that it may cause a general insurrection.

alow a complete list of the candidates for unsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, which hold their elec-us on Tuesday next;

PENNSYLVANIA-STATE TICKETS. CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS Dist. Democrats. Opposition.

John W. Ryan, rep.

John W. Ryan, rep.

Marshall Spedgell, Am.
Geo. W. Nebinger, A. L.

George H. Martin. E. Joy Morris.

John P. Verree, rep.
Geo. M. Roed, Am.
Wm. Millward, rep.

4. Henry M. Phillips... | Wm. Millward, rep. Jacob Broom, Am. 5. Owen Jones... - John Wood. 6. Chas. D. Manly - John Hickman. John Hickman

John Hickman

H. C. Longnecker

John Schwartz

James M. Hopkins Thaddeus Stevens

John Kill

Mm. L. Dee 12. John McReynolds... 13. Wm. H. Dimmick... .D. R. Shoemaker 16. Henry L. Fisher.... 17. Wilson Reilly. in F. Junkin 

OHIO. -- STATE T.OKEL

22. John Birmingham... | Robert McKnight, rep.

23. J. M. McGuffin......Wi 24. James L. Gillis------C 25. Nominations not yet ann

Supreme judys. Thos. W. Bartley.

Attorney gov rat. Durbin Ward.

Comptroller of Treasury. Samuel W. Gilson.

Board of pub. works. R. H. Hendrickson.

Democra's.

Requiblicans.

Requiblicans.

Republicans.

Republicans.

Wm. V. Peck.
C. P. Wolcott.

Um. B. Thrall.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

---Chapin Hall

Geo. H. Pendleton...T. G. Day. Geo. H. Pendieton . T. G. Day.
W. S. Groesbeck. . J. A. Gurley.
C. L. Valandigham . L. D. Campbell.
Wm. Allen . M. H. Nichols.
Wm. Munger . J. M. Ashley.
Wm. Howard . R. W. Clark.
C. W. Blair . Thes. Corwin.
W. Hubbard . B. Stanton. J. Miller ... John Carey.
C. D. Martin ... N. H. V.
S. S. Cox ... N. H. V. N. H. Vanvorhes P. Jeffreys.... ....Cyrus Spinck W. Manypenny. C. B. Tompkins.
F. Spriggs T. C. Theacker.
L. Ranney 

INDIANA-STATE TICKETA D. mocrate. Republicans.
Secretary of State..... Daniel McClure.... Wm. A. Peele

Auditor of State. J. W. Dodd. Albert Lange.

N. F. Cunningham, John Harper.

Sup. of Pub. Instructi a. S. L. Rugg. John Young.

Attorney general. Jos. E. McDonald. Wm. T. Otto. CANDIDATES FOR CONGPESS.

Dist. D-mocro's.

1. William E. Niblack. A. P. Hovey, A. L.

2. Wm. H. English. ... J. M. Wilson.

3. James Hughes ... G. W. Carr, A. L.

4. Wm. S. Holman ... P. S. Hackleman, rep. W. Allen, A. L.

5. Left Dockley. D. Ellers 5. Lafe Develiu......D. Kilgore. 5. Martin M. Ray.....A. G. Porter. o. Bartin M. Hay J. G. Porter.
J. Henry Secrest J. J. Davis, A. L.
S. John W. Blake J. Wilson.
John C. Walker Schuyler Colfax.
O. Reuben J. Dawson Charles Ceze.
J. John R. Coffroth J. U. Pettit.

INDIANS IN CARSON VALLEY.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE, Oct. 8, 1858. To the Editors of the Union :

To the Editors of the Union:

Generature: By a telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, which I found in the Union and other daily journals of this morning, it is stated that news had reached St. Josephs, Mo., that the California and Salt Lake mail had been robbed by the Indians in Carson valley.

This statement I know cannot be true. There are no Indians in Carson valley but a small tribe called the Water they are too much in dread of the whites to

shoes, and they are too much in dread of the whites to commit such an outrage. The valley is thickly peopled with furmers, merchants, and mechanics. Its population if from 1,800 to 2,000, and one might as well expect to see the mail robbed in Washington by Indians as in Car-son valley. If it was robbed there, white men must have been concerned in it. The robbery of the mail might link of the Humboldt. The country, however, here spoken of, is inhabited by the Pah-Yute Indians, and they have never been known to interfere with, or rob and murder any emigrants and travellers while passing through their country—not even the Mormons, their incterate enemics.
The robbing of the mail took place on the head-water

The robbing of the mail took place on the head-waters of the Humboldt, either at Stony Point or Gravelly Ford, where all such Indian depredations are committed in Western Utah. The Indians who reside in this region are the Shoehones, and, with the exception of the Mornons, their friends, they never fail to rob and murder all emigrants and travellers who pass through their country, if it is possible to do so. Around this region the skeleif it is possible to do so. Around this region the skeletons of perhaps a thousand emigrants—men, women, and children—can be seen scattered hither and thither who fell victims to these savages. For the last ten years they have been perpetrating the most horrid barbarities on emigrants. There is no possible hope of safely transporting the mail along this part of the route until troops are stationed there.

I have urged in the proper quarter the duty of stationing troops in this portion of Western Utah, and there I will leave the subject with those who are responsible to the country for any future loss of life and property, with the hope that the head of the War Department will not fall promptly to adopt such a course as the exigencies of the

A RESIDENT OF CARSON VALLEY. MUNICIPAL COMPARISONS.

The mayor of Baltimore lately delivered a speech in

that city, in the course of which he cited various statis-tics, of which the most interesting is the following esti-mate of the population of the five principal cities of the northern Atlantic seaboard: northern Atlantic seaboard:

"In estimating the population of the various cities named, the United States census for 1850 is taken as the basis for the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, calculating the increase from 1850 to 1857 in the same ratio that the census shows those cities did increase from 1840 to 1850. In the cities of New York and Brooklyn the New York State census for 1855 is taken, and the calculation made for the increase from 1855 to 1857 in the ratio of the actual increase from the United States census of 1850 to the State census of 1855."

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY SURVEY.

CAMP ON THE COTONWOOD, September 15, 1858. Accident brought me, after a long absence on the plains a newspaper slip, supposed from the advertisements to be the Providence Journal "of July 27th or 28th," headed "Mr. Bartlett's Reply to Major Emory, Commissioner on the Mexican Boundary." Being still under orders, which will keep me in the field, separated from all means of referring to documents, I must necessarily make this

Mr. Bartlett substantially admits my criticism on the "extent of the boundary commission" as organized by him, but attempts to place the responsibility upon a gallant officer, Colonel McClelland, long since dead and gone beyond the reach of cowardly slander. Accusations grave as any in my report were made by me, with the knowledge of Mr. Bartlett, when I was present, and much graver ones by both Colonels Graham and McClelland—accusations affecting his personal honor—but Mr. Bartlett waits until Colonel McClelland is dead to cast indelities oblique upon the brave dead, and till I am absent. lett waits until Colonel McClelland is dead to cast indel-ible obloquy upon the brave dead, and till I am absent, to aver that I have been untrue in my statement of the personal history of the boundary commission. If Mr. Bartlett's statement was true, that Colonel McClelland was responsible for all the trouble, it is an admission of the correctness of my position that he, the boastful head of the commission, admits that he permitted Col. Mc-Clelland, whom he calls his subordinate, to disorganise his command and nullify all its acts for a year and up-wards.

wards.

Mr. Bartlett denies my assertion that the commission was "oppressed with a multitude of officers," and that many of them were unfit for service; for, says he, "if these assistants were so ignorant, why did Major Emory retain them?" My answer is this—and Mr. Bartlett well knows it—he did not provide me with the funds to discharge them, and his assertion to the contrary is an unqualified misrepresentation. These young men, most of them, were entirely innocent. charge them, and his assertion to the contrary is an unqualified misrepresentation. These young men, most of them, were entirely innocent of any injustice to the government, and to have discharged them at a distance of a thousand miles from home, with every avenue threatened by hostile Indians, would have been inhuman. Again, Mr. Bartlett enumerates five different offices, which he packed upon me, drawing pay, as he states, "at the rate of \$7,060 (seven thousand and sixty) a year, while in my (Bartlett's) division all these duties were performed by a single individual." Now, here is proof out of Mr. Bartlett's own mouth that what I said was true. The commission was oppressed with a multitude of officers unknown to any well-regulated survey. These officers were, as he states, quartermaster and assistant, commissary and assistant, and clerks. These duties, nothing in

unknown to any well-regulated survey. These officers were, as he states, quarternaster and assistant, commissary and assistant, and clerks. These duties, nothing in themselves, are performed by the surveyor and his assistants "on all well-regulated surveys."

The equivogue of Mr. Bartlett about supplying me with his worthless paper instead of money is unworthy of any notice beyond explaining that Mr. Bartlett sent me his checks, which he should have known to be worthless, retaining the coin to travel through the northern States of Mexico, and to the Geysers in California; and it is in testimony (Mr. Wilber's) that one of his chief officers, who stood in the closest relation to him, was at the time shaving the accounts or due bills of an assistant at 40 or 50 per cent.

50 per cent.

The statement of Mr. Bartlett, that I misrepresented The statement of Mr. Bartlett, that I misrepresented the facts in saying none of my assistants were provided for when I withdrew from the commission, is certainly very impudent, and counts largely on the credulity of his readers. Dr. Parry, my geologist and botanist, was superseded by Dr. Webb as geologist, and Mr. Thurber as botanist; Mr. Mooney, my principal assistant astronomer, who afterwards resigned, and Mr. Ingraham, were thrown overboard, but Mr. Gardner, my other assistant, may have been named in some insignificant post; but of this I am not positive. They were retained on my personal responsibility, and the act was approved by the Secretary. The strictures on my work I pass unnoticed, except to say that the cost of the printing of the work was no act of mine. On the contrary, I steadily resisted the printing of so many copies, and even went so far as to request the Secretary of the Interior to withhold the plates until Congress should consider the subject with all the facts before them. When asked by the Senate what number should be published, I named a smaller number than was ordered. In the House, where the large number was ordered, the committee never did me the honor to consult me. The assertion that one of the illustrations was distant seven hundred miles from the boundary is untrue, and is only worthy of notice because it is made the means of insinuating that I did not perform the difficult task of

tant seven hundred miles from the boundary is untrue, and is only worthy of notice because it is made the means of insinuating that I did not perform the difficult task of making, with the aid of my assistants, the survey of the Rio Grande part of the boundary from within a few miles of the boundary to its mouth, but that he, Bartlett, did, when it is notorious he never did an hour's work, either of head or hand, in the survey.

The circumstances of my difficulty with an officer on the commission are not correctly stated by Mr. Bartlett. The charges and recriminating charges were not withdrawn in the order or for the reason stated. Before the charges against me were withdrawn, both the Departments of War and Interior were placed in possessoion of them by me, and had already concluded not to notice them. Mr. Bartlett's allusion is evidently to divert attention.

It may be supposed, from Mr. Bartlett's statement,

tention.

It may be supposed, from Mr. Bartlett's statement, that I have gratuitously attacked an unoffending man; quite the contrary—be threw the first stone. It was, as I now believe, by his management that I was compelled finally to withdraw from the commission in California. He thought I would be in his way in the book business. When, without solicitation on my part, I was replaced on the work to correct the disorders into which it fell under his rule, he systematically attempted to disparage my labors and produce ill-feeling towards me with my juniors. (See letter of Captain Whipple in my report.) He attempted to disgrace me by leaving me on a my juniors. (See letter of Captain Whippie in my report.) He attempted to disgrace me by leaving me on a difficult and dangerous undertaking, the survey of the Rio Grande, without funds and without proper support. He attempted, by procuring an order from the department of the labors of myself and assistants to emment, to seize the labors of myself and assistants to em-bellish and enrich his own book, to be sold for his own benefit. (See my expose in the Union of March, 1853.) He made a false and slanderous statement to a member of Congress, now deceased, with the design (in which he was gratified) that it would be stated against me in Con-gress, and he has constantly attacked my work anony-mously in the newspapers by making unfair and untruth-ful statements.

ul statements.

There is no excuse for Mr. Bartlett reviving this busi ness in my absence; the publication of the report, which he gives as a reason, is not sufficient. The text of that was printed and circulated one year ago. In my published letters in the Union of Match, 1853, when we were face to face in Washington, I exhibited bim in a worse aspect than in my report. It was then he should have assailed me. have assailed me.

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Mr. Bartlett states that he has claims before Congress.

If he could, while pressing them, make it appear that injustice had been done him by that honorable body in circulating my report, he could, no doubt, obtain a committee to investigate the subject. I will undertake to prove tee to investigate the subject. I will undertake to prove by irrefragible testimony every statement in my report. Finally, his attempt to give a political aspect to this

business is disingenuous; no one has a higher regard for Mr. Fillmore than I, and I do not doubt, if time had been allowed that eminent man to investigate the subject, he would have decided the controversy as Mr. Pierce decided it—that is, against this Mr. Bartlett.

PRIZE MONEY AND THE ECHO.

[From the Weshington States.]

[Forn the westington States.]

The statements with which we have hitherto met in reference to the disposition of the slaver "Echo," and the amount of prize money accruing to those who were directly instrumental in her capture, sppear to be founded upon an entire misapprehension of the case. Deriving our information from the most authentic source, we may, perhaps, be able to state the real course which will be taken in the matter.

The United States marshal for South Carolina gave Liout Maffit a receipt for 306. Africans, for which num-

EXTRAORDINARY COUNTERFEITING ON THE TURKISH BANK.

(From the New York Herald, Oct. 8.)

One of the most extensive counterfeiting operathat were ever known came to light yesterday, nearly, a million of the spurious money being recovered by a million of the spurious money being recovered by police, together with the dies, plates, &c., used for a macturing the bogus stuff. The money is all This bills, and a large amount of it has been successfully ped in Constantinople by a woman, who, from all the principal or of a gang who aided her in its circulation.

It appears that the woman, whose name is Mrs. Sere a Moldavian, came to this country about a year ago, a put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel under the assumed as of Madam Gariner. It is not known if she was according house in the upper part of the city. Early last set above hotel she changed her quarters to a private being house in the upper part of the city. Early last set she called upon Mr. Wm. L. S. Harrison, a printer, do business at No. 32 Duane street, and desired to know she would print a certain amount of labels for, and obtain the plates, &c., necessary for the printing. Mr. Hartinformed her of his price, when she left; but in a stay after sho again called, and ordered four dozen looking label, which appears to have been a copy of Turkish bill, with various Arabic letters in the centres around the edges. Mr. Harrison thought them to label for some Chinese invention, and did not for or moment hesitate to accept the job. He accordingly agns to have the plates manufactured at the earliest momen An arrangement was then made that Mr. Harrison's or until they should be done within a certain given time. It work was accordingly sinished and all delivered, with a exception of about one-quarter of the bills, which, if gether with the plates, were left in Mr. Harrison's or until they should be called for by Mrs. Sevesti. Noth further was heard of this woman by Mr. Harrison's or until they should be called for by Mrs. Sevesti. Noth further was heard of this woman by Mr. Harrison's or until they should be called for by Mrs. Sevesti. Noth further was heard

rigan, Neals, Fowler, Armstrong, and Freeman, of the Mayor's squad, with a warrant to seize all found in the place.

Madame Sevesti, it appears, as seen as she procured the bills, had three large trunks manufactured with alls bottoms, and in a short time sailed in a steamer for Europe. There she procured a passage in the steamer Agla Sofia, with runs between Liverpool and Constantinople, and landed at Syra. On leaving the steamer she appeared very anxious about her luggage, and requested an Englishman, who was attached to the Steam Company's office, to accompany her to the custom-house, hoping that by his assistance she might have the examination got through more readily and with less riger. She also expressed anxiety lest her dresses and other article of toilet should be rumpled. The director of the custom-house, Abdallah Hiffet Bey, assured her, with the greatest courtesy, that nothing should be injured, but that her trunks must be opened. This was done, and the very first looked at was found to have a false bottom. On this the director had all the rest of the baggage removed into an inner room, and requested the lady to follow his there. A further search was then made, and two other trunks were found to be made in the manner, and thave carefully packed in them forged notes of wenty piastres, to the total amount of 1,230,000 piastres, mole up in packets of 1,000 each. The lady herself was afterwards searched, and there were found, carefully seed in her under garments, 20,000 piasters more of the same notes. The lady and her baggage were immediately sent off to the Ministry of Police, and on her way thither she betrayed the utmost alarm and agitation. On being in the ready of the decided by the Minister she gave her name as Secretard woman. She was afterward removed to the price for women and carefully watched, and on the following day was taken to the Porte and examined by the Grad of a band of forgers who have made Syra their head-quarters. of a band of forgers who have made Syra th

Vizier himself. It is believed that she is only the agest of a band of forgers who have made Syra their head quarters.

The fact of her arrest caused a great sensation for time in Syra, and steps were immediately taken by the minister of police and the Ottoman government to fend out, if possible, where the bills were obtained and printel. The Ottoman government accordingly wrote to the Tuhish minister at London, stating the arrest of Mrs. Seresi, with a large quantity of "caimes," or paper money; and that she had, during a judicial proceeding made before the Minister of Police, stated that she had caused the "caimes" to be printed by the above-named printer at this city. The Turkish minister at London accordingly wrote to the consul for the Ottoman Porte in this city. Horsford Smith, esq., which letter arrived on Wednessay by the Arago, giving his suspicion that there was yet large quantity of the counterfeit money to be found a Harrison's premises.

Mr. Smith proceeded at once before the mayor, when he made an affidavit, upon which a warrant was issued and placed in the above officer's hands. On searching Harrison's place, they recovered about \$400,000 of the counterfeit money, which they found upon the shelves in the office. All the plates were recovered, and, together with the prisoners, conveyed before the Mayor.

Mr. Harrison, when arrested, seemed very much surprised, especially when informed that he had been arrested for counterfeiting. There can be no doubt but that Mr. Harrison was entirely ignorant of what use the material was to have been put to, and, as stated by him before the mayor, that he supposed them to be labels for some Chinese articles. The other parties arrested were John

terial was to have been put to, and, as stated by him before the mayor, that he supposed them to be labels for some Chinese articles. The other parties arrested were John Sorney, Richard Tweed, J. W. Rumsey, M. J. Stillwell, Fred. Stiner, Morris Roach, James Connelly, and F. W. Griffitth, all printers.

The mayor, after a short conversation with Mr. Smith, decided to hold Mr. Harrison to bell in the sum of \$2.000.

to answer, if any examination might be required. I clerks were also held as witnesses. Mr. Harrison so gave the required ball, and was discharged. He describes Mrs. Sevesti as a woman apparently ab-forty years of age, and was at all times elegantly atti-and very lady-like in her manners.

FACTS IN COMMERCE AND TRADE.

It vasous and General Statistics.—The experts from the State of Illinois, in American and foreign vessels to foreign ports, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, amounted in the aggregate to \$1,585,096. Her import, during the same period amounted to \$226,325; showing a balance of traste in her favor of \$1,258,771. If all the States could show as favorable a balance-sheet at the close of the same year, we might laugh at the idea of a money panic. How stands the account with the State of Net York? She exported \$119,196,301, and imported during the year 1857 \$236,463,485, leaving a balance against her of \$117,296,134. Many of the old States imported largely beyond their exports; but the grand total of the exports from all the States, as compared with the inports, does not fall so far short as might be imagined. The account stands thus: exports, \$333,985,065; imports, \$360,790,141. Imports over exports, \$21,805,076. It should not be overlooked that much of our exports has been of the precious metals—coin and bullion.

Bertras Imports or Cattes and Wilkar, &c.—Lat year there were imported into Great Britain 8,345,181 qrs. of corn and grain of all sorts, including 3,437,781 qrs. of corn and grain of all sorts, including 3,437,781 qrs. of wheat, 1,701,470 qrs. of barley, 1,710,299 qrs. oats, 76,048 qrs. of rye, and 1,150,783 qrs. of India corn. The imports of meal and flour amounted to 2,184, 176 cwt. As regards wheat, the food of man, Rassia supplied 705,375 qrs.; Denmark, 285,466 qrs.; Prussia, 855, 311 qrs.; Mecklenburgh Schwerin, 132,462 qrs.; its Hanseatic Towas, 231,574 qrs.; Expyt, 204,236 qrs.; its Hanseatic Towas, 237,574 oven and bulls, 12,371 cows, 315 calves, 102,324 sheep, 14,883 lambs, and 10,578 swine and hogs. Denmark and Holland appear to be of great purveyors of beef, and Fortugal, with the Hanse Towar, contributes a respectable proportion.

Touacco.—A French paper says it cannot accounted the increase in the consumption of toisacco in France. It says that while in 1830 the value of tobacco co ITA SOIS AND GENERAL STATISTICS .- The exports from

Touacco.—A French paper says it cannot accounted the increase in the consumption of tobacco in France. It says that while in 1830 the value of tobacco consumed was \$13,000,000, in 1840 it had increased to \$19,000,000 in 1851 to \$24,000,000, and in 1856 to nearly \$35,000,000. Considering the extmordinary increase in luxury and expenditures which have gathered and advanced in France of late years, it is thought probable that perhaps between fork and fifty million dollars, worth would now be the annual estimate. The increase of consumption in Great Britain with proper allowance of smuggling, appears to have been actually much greater than in France, while the same is true of the United States and of Germany.

Salz.—The product of the Onondaga Salt Springs's amount to at least seven millions of bushels this rebeing an excess of nearly a million over any previous. The highest product heretofore was in 1855, withere was manufactured 6.032,885 hushels. The fuct this year will fill 1,400,000 barrels, which at \$1 will feet up to \$1,750,000.